

KARPYSHEVA, V.S., vrach

Diet for liver diseases. Med sestra no.6:24-26 Je '54. (MLEA 7:8)

1. Bol'nitsa im. S.P.Botkina (Moscow)
(LIVER--DISEASES) (DIET IN DISEASE)

KARPYSHEVA, T. S.

Blood proteins as a supplementary source for the preparation of therapeutic diets. A. B. Sharpenak, A. S. Arshina, and V. S. Karpysheva (Nutrition Inst., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Vopr. Pitaniya* 15, No. 1, 22-6 (1956).—Dried blood preps. of meat animals contain more histidine (I) and tryptophan (II) than the muscle, as shown by the following chem. data: proteins 82.5 (dried cow blood), 81.87 (the dried blood of a 3-year-old steer), 82.25 (dried hog blood), and 18.0% (lean beef muscle); and arginine 7.31, 7.30, 7.48, and 14.5; lysine 10.18, 9.28, 8.07, and 10.6; tyrosine 1.87, 1.88, 1.00, and 2.1; cystine 1.32, 1.30, 1.45, and 0.9; I 8.82, 8.15, 10.44, and 3.7; and II 2.28, 2.31, 3.33, and 1.7% of the total N, resp. The use of the blood preps. for preparing therapeutic diets is suggested.

R. Wierbick

SHARPENAK, A.M.; ARMF'YEVA, A.S.; KARPYSHEVA, V.S.

Blood proteins as a supplementary source of histidine and tryptophan in therapeutic diets. Vest.khir. 77 no.11:22-26 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz eksperimental'noy laboratorii bol'nitsy imeni Botkina i belkovoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. A.M.Sharpenak) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(DIETS, in various dis.

dry blood as source of histidine & tryptophan)

(BLOOD PROTEINS, ther. use

dry blood as source of histidine & tryptophan in diets in various dis.)

(HISTIDINE, ther. use

in various dis. in form of dry blood as supplement to diet)

(TRYPTOPHAN, ther. use

same)

KARPYNEVA, V.S.
SHARPYMAK, A.S.; KARPYNEVA, V.S.; PALANOVA, O.P.

Assimilation of calcium and phosphorus from powdered bone. Vop.it.
16 no.3:56-61 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - prof. A.E.Shapenak) Moskovskogo
meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.

(CALCIUM, metabolism,

assimilation from food enriched with powdered bone (Rus))

(PHOSPHORUS, metabolism,

same)

(FOOD,

enriched with powdered bone assimilation of calcium &
phosphorus from (Rus))

(BONE AND BONES,

powdered in enriched food, assimilation of calcium &
phosphorus from (Rus))

KARPYSHEVA, V.S. (Moskva)

Problem of proper nutrition. Med. sestra 20 no.10:37-43 0 '6..
(MIRA 14:12)
(NUTRITION)

KARPYSHEVA, V.S., vrach-diyetolog (Moskva)

Feeding of patients suffering from circulatory insufficiency.
Med.sestra 21 no.11:39-44 N '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(BLOOD—CIRCULATION, DISORDEES OF) (DIET IN DISEASE)

KARPYSHEVA, V.S.; CHUDNOVSKIY, G.S.

Effect of diet with low sodium content on the dynamics of body weight and urinary excretion of sodium and chlorine in patients with circulatory insufficiency. Vop. pit. 21 no.6:17-22 N-D '62.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz 1-y kafedry terapii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. M.S. Vovsi [deceased]) Tsentral'nogo Instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva i Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

1. KARPYUK, A.; CHILEK, A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Irkutsk - Retail Trade
7. Store locations, Sov. torg., no. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

L 47571-66 ENT(1) TG

ACC NR: AP6032166

SOURCE CODE: UR/0410/66/000/004/0092/0099

AUTHOR: Karpyuk, B. V. (Novosibirsk); Shmoylov, N. F. (Novosibirsk)

34
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Determining the optimal values of parameters for elements of measuring systems

SOURCE: Avtometriya, no. 4, 1966, 92-99

TOPIC TAGS: reliability theory, measuring device reliability, reliable device synthesis, voltage divider, *MEASURING APPARATUS*

ABSTRACT: The problem of the reliability of measuring devices is analyzed. It is assumed that a measuring device is characterized by certain output parameters Y_i and that their dependence on the parameters x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n of elements of the device is known, (that is the function $Y_i = f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ is known) and that the range within which the Y_i varies and certain conditions limiting the selection of x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n are given. On the basis of these assumptions, the concepts of domains of allowable and possible values of the parameters x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n are introduced. The reliability problem studied in the article is formulated as follows: knowing the domains of allowable and possible values of the parameters x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n , it is necessary to determine their initial values $x_{10}, x_{20}, \dots, x_{n0}$ such that the probability of Y_i being within a certain range is maximal. To simplify the deductions, the simplest voltage divider is analyzed with its division ratio

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UDC: 621.317.019.3

I. 47571-66

ACC NR: AP6032166

$$n = \frac{R}{r + R} \quad (1)$$

where r and R are the corresponding resistances taken as its basic characteristic (the output parameters). A closed domain of allowable parameters bounded by four intersecting lines and the rectangular domain of possible parameters are established in the space of parameters r and R . The method of determining optimal nominal values r_0 and R_0 depends essentially on the relation between those two domains. The following possible cases are distinguished: 1) the domain of possible values of parameters is considerably smaller than the domain of allowable values; 2) both domains are commensurable; 3) the domain of possible values of parameters is larger than the domain of allowable values. Methods for determining the nominal optimal parameters r_0 , R_0 , for all three cases are presented. It is pointed out that these methods can be applied for any number of parameters, however, the difficulties of calculation also increase with an increased number of parameters. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 18 formulas. [LK]

SUB CODE: 14/ SUBM DATE: 10Jan66/ ORIG REF: 009/ ATD PRESS: 5092

Card 2/2

KARPYUK, B.V. (Novosibirsk); TSAPENKO, M.P. (Novosibirsk)

Measuring information systems. Avtometriia no.2:18-25 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

KARPYUK, B.V. (Novosibirsk)

Synthesis of linear multiterminal networks. Elektrichestvo
no.2:63-65 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

KARPYUK, B.V.

Algorithmic description of measurement processes. Izv. tekh.
no. 1:38-39 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)
(Mensuration)

KARANDEYEV, Konstantin Borisovich; KARYUK, Bogdan Vladimirovich;
KASPEROVICH, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; PUSHNOY, Boris
Mikhaylovich; RABINOVICH, Vladimir Izrailevich; SINITSYN,
Boris Sergeyevich; TVERDOKHLEB, Petr Yemel'yanovich;
TSAPENKO, Mikhail Petrovich; ~~Prinimal'skobiye: KRETMOV,~~
~~V.M., nauchn. sotr.;~~ MATUSHKIN, G.G., nauchn. sotr.

[Electrical methods in automatic control] Elektricheskie
metody avtomaticheskogo kontrolya. Moskva, Energiya,
1965. 383 p. (MIRA 18:8)

ACC NR: AM6004772

Monograph

URV

Karandeyev, Konstantin Borisovich; Karpyuk, Bogdan Vladimirovich; Kasperovich, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; Pushnoy, Boris Mikhaylovich; Rabinovich Vladimir Izrailevich; Sinitsyn, Boris Sergeyevich; Tverdokhle, Petr YEmel'yanovich; TSapenko, Mikhail Petrovich

Electrical methods of automatic control (Elektricheskiye metody avtomaticheskogo kontrolya) Moscow, Izd-vo "Energiya", 1965. 383 p. illus., biblio. 10,000 copies printed

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control design, automatic control equipment, data processing

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book, written by staff members of the Institute of Automation and Electrometry of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences SSSR, deals with electric automatic control systems, their structure, and their principal elements and characteristics. The emphasis is on the relation between production quality control and automatic inspection of the manufactured products, and emphasizes statistical methods, automatization of various measurements, and the handling of the information and data generated by the automatic control devices. Different systems, components, and individual control and measurement equipment are also described. Chapter 1 was written by K. B. Karandeyev, B. V. Karpyuk, A. N. Kasperovich, V. I. Rabinovich, P. YE. Tverdokhle, and M. P. TSapenko, Ch. 3 by V. I. Rabinovich and M. P. TSapenko, Ch. 4 by B. S. Sinitsyn, Chs. 5 and 6 mainly by B. V. Karpyuk, Chs. 7 and 8 by A. N. Kasperovich, Ch. 9 by B. M. Pushnoy, Chs. 11 and 12 mainly by P. E. Tverdokhle, and the appendix by B. V. Karpyuk. Authors thank the scientific workers

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UIC: 621.317

ACC NR: AM6004772

V. M. YEfimov and G. G. Matushkin who wrote the main material of Chs. 2 and 10 respectively; and also to the scientific staff members M. A. Rozov, G. A. Shtamberger, G. YE. YErmenchuk, YU. I. Baklanov, and others for supplying some data and for a discussion of individual problems considered in the book. They also thank L. YE. Pinchuk for participating in the preparation of the manuscript.

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Ch. 11. Composition of devices and classification of automatic control systems.

Automatic control systems with single utilization of the control-channel devices

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SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 30Jun65/ ORIG REF: 198/ OTH REF: 066

Card 3/3

KARPYUK, I.A.

Using a mixture of natural gas with air during the transitional stage
of the gas industry of Riga from artificial to natural gas. Gaz. prom.
8 no.11:25-29 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

Products of reaction of 8-phthalic with 3-methylpyridine-2-carboxylic acid. N. S. Gerasimov, I. K. Gerasimov, and N. O. Karyuk (State Univ., Ekaterinburg), Zhur. Khim. Khim. 20, 1000-1012 (1950); cf. Zhur. Khim. Khim. 20, 1000-1012 (1950). 3-Methylpyridine was purified by treatment with CaCl_2 and with a soln. of phthalic and acetic anhydrides refluxing 3 hr. The pure material, b. 144° , m. 133° . This (2.4 ml.) and 1.6 g. 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene (I) heated briefly to form a solid, then treated with 20 ml. dry Et_2O and kept 1 day gave 8-methylpyridine 2,4-dinitrochlorophenylate (II), m. 104° , in 45.5% yield. If the components are heated 2 min. at 100° , the same product forms. The salt treated with 15% NaOH gave the red monosalt of 8-methylpyridine-2-carboxylic acid (from MeOH). Heating this salt with an excess of HCl in EtOH at $80-100^\circ$ gave on pptn. with aq. HCl the corresponding 2,4-(O_2N) $_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$ (A) shown: A, red-brown, m. 140° , λ_{max} 480 m μ ; B, MeOC₆H₄, m. 142° , red-violet, λ_{max} 496; C, EtOC₆H₄, blue-violet, m. 130° , λ_{max} 485. In the prepn. of II above there also formed a violet polymethine dye from the reaction of II with 2 moles 8-methylpyridine; this substance pptd. from MeOH or Me₂CO with Et_2O , was analyzed as $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$ (from Me₂CO), m. 157° (from MeOH), or m. 159° (from Me₂CO); this passed over Al_2O_3 gave an upper yellow zone, and lower violet zone. The latter eluted with Me₂CO gave the pure polymethine (III), contg. 18.7% N and 11.5-12% Cl, deep violet, m. 130° (heated over P_2O_5 at 70° 1 hr. it gave some I in the sublimate and gave pure C₁₂H₁₀O₂N₄, a dark solid). The yellow chromatographic zone,

[illegible]

无

KARPYUK, S. A. (L'vov)

Significance of C-reactive proteins in the diagnosis of acute
surgical diseases. Klin. med. no.11:56-60 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav. -
prof. G. G. Karavanov) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. -
prof. L. N. Kuzmenko)

(PROTEINS) (MEDICINE, CLINICAL)

KARPYUK, S. A. (L'vov, ul. Nekrasova, d. 35/5)

Total protein and protein fractions in the blood serum in some acute surgical diseases of the organs of the abdominal cavity of an inflammatory nature. Nov. khir. arkh. no.3:62-70 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. G. G. Karavanov)
lechebnogo fakul'teta L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(BLOOD PROTEINS) (ABDOMEN--DISEASES)
(INFLAMMATION)

RETVINSKIY, A.N.; KARPYUK, S.A. (L'vov)

Total protein and its fractions in the blood serum and lymph in elephantiasis. Klin.med. 40 no.10:94-99 0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. G.G. Karavanov) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - prof. L.N. Kuzmenko).

(BLOOD PROTEINS)

(LYMPH)

(ELEPHANTIASIS)

KARPYUK, S.A.; GERMANYUK, Ya.L.

Aminopherase activity and protein fraction content in the blood serum in some diseases of the abdominal organs. Vop. med. khim. 8 no.3:270-274 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Chair of Surgery, Faculty of Clinical Medicine, State Medical School and Chair of Biochemistry, State Veterinary School, Lvov.

(TRANSAMINASES) (BLOOD PROTEINS)
(ABDOMEN--DISEASES)

KARR, K. Dzh. [Carr, C.J.]

Unsolved problems of psychopharmacology. Uch.zap.Inst.
farm. i khimioter. AMN SSSR 3:38-51'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Pharmacology Unit, Psychopharmacology Service Center
National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda 14, Maryland,
U.S.A.

(PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY)

ASRIYAN, N.Sh., ordinator; KARRA, D.A., ordinator

Clinical characteristics of goiter in the Samarkand Province;
hospital data, 1956 - 1961. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.6:20-23 Je'63
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - dotsent U.A. Aripov)
Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova.

KARPA V A

Stroitel'stvo Sotsialisticheskoy Ekonomiki V Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respublike
[Building A Socialist Economy in the Rumanian People's Republic] Moskva, Izd-vo
Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1953.

214 p. Tables.

At Head of Title: Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Institut Ekonomiki.

60M/6

783.3

.K1

KARRA, Valentin Yakovlevich; MININ, Aleksandr Savel'yevich; SHOBIK, L.Ye., inzh., ved. red.; SHREYDER, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; PONOMAREV, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Performance of chromium plating steel baths with passivation linings and cathodic protection. Molybdenum coating of aluminum and its alloys] Rabota stal'nykh khromovykh vann s primeneniem passivirovaniia i katodnoi zashchity. Molibdenirovanie alliuminiia i ego splavov. Moskva, Filial Vses. inst. nauchn.i tekhn.informatsii, 1958. 10 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 13. No.M-58-265/28)
(MIRA 16:3)

(Chromium plating--Equipment and supplies)
(Protective coatings) (Aluminum)

30531

10.0000 3007

S/535/61/000/138/006/008
E031/E177

AUTHOR: Karrask, V.K., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The equilibrium of an aircraft fitted with a bicycle undercarriage, in a side wind

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy institut. Trudy. no.138. 1961. Metody priblizhennykh raschetov i vybora parametrov pri proyektirovanii samoletov. 56-81.

TEXT: Since the majority of modern airfields, due to cost and area of ground involved, are equipped with only one runway, and aircraft (especially those of the all weather military type) are required to be at instant readiness, the motion of an aircraft in a cross wind, on a slippery surface, has become one of the fundamental problems of control. It has become necessary, in the design stage, to establish the maximum cross wind in which an aircraft will maintain its equilibrium for all speeds of take-off and landing. Stability in a cross wind will depend largely on the parameters of the undercarriage, and its disposition. In determining the conditions of equilibrium it is assumed that the banking moments caused by asymmetric longitudinal forces on main

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The equilibrium of an aircraft fitted...

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S/535/61/000/138/006/008

E031/E177

and wing tip landing wheels are small to the point of being negligible. Transverse forces on the undercarriage structure are included in those acting on the wheels, and transverse forces acting on all undercarriage units are considered with and without automatic braking. For approximation purposes, it can be assumed that the transverse force is proportional to the angle between the direction of motion of the wheel and its plane of rotation. Vertical loading on the main undercarriage structures (front and rear) may be determined from the equations dealing with the vertical forces and the moments relating to the horizontal transverse axis. A braking parachute has a significant effect on the aerodynamic forces and moments during the landing run, the drag moving the centre of gravity lower, and to the rear. With the aid of the formulae dealt with in the paper, the problem of determining the optimum distance between front and rear main undercarriages, and the degree of transverse stability in cross winds, under all speeds and conditions, is discussed, as well as the side equilibrium of the aircraft. These problems, when applied to an aircraft fitted with a steerable front undercarriage, are then discussed, and the advantages and disadvantages of having all

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The equilibrium of an aircraft fitted... S/535/61/000/138/006/008
E031/E177

undercarriage legs steerable are covered. The problem of maintaining equilibrium purely by using the aircraft control surfaces (of interest should the steerable undercarriage fail) is considered. The following conclusions are reached.

- 1) One of the characteristics of an aircraft with a bicycle type undercarriage is the possibility of banking when still on the ground, with consequent considerable effect on balance.
- 2) The equilibrium of an aircraft landing in a cross wind depends largely on the braking parachute, which significantly affects the aerodynamic forces and moments acting on the aircraft.
- 3) With automatic braking, the braking force on the wheels depends on the transverse force to which the wheels are subjected; maximum transverse force is the same as when the wheels are not braked.
- 4) To guarantee satisfactory motion along the ground when taking off and landing in a cross wind, the design of the undercarriage units must be such that the dimensions between units must be not less than a definite quantity which is a function of the aerodynamic, geometric and weight characteristics of the aircraft,

Card 3/4

KARRO, K. M.

①
Stability of capillaries in dermatosis. K. M. Karro, *Vestnik Venerol., Dermatol.* 1954, No. 2, 11-15. In a variety of dermatosis patients there is observed a frequent decrease of stability of skin capillaries; eczema patients at times show the same lowered stability of the vessels. In neurodermatitis there is usually an increase of stability of the capillaries. Ionophoretic introduction of adrenaline increases the stability of the capillaries; vasodilators do not affect their stability. Irradiation with ultraviolet light either increases the vessel stability or has no effect on it.
G. M. Kosolapoff

Laboratory of Pathophysiology Dermatology AMS USSR

KARRO, K.M., kand.med.nauk

Skin capillary resistance and "painful time" in skin disease patients following treatment with blood transfusion. Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.4: 236-237 '55. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Leningradskaya stantsiya perelivaniya krovi.
(CAPILLARIES) (BLOOD--TRANSFUSION) (PAIN) (SKIN--DISEASES)

KARRO, K. M.,

"The Significance of Studying the Resistance of Skin Capillaries for Selection of Donors," by K. M. Karro, Leningrad Municipal Station for Blood Transfusion (director, I. A. Yerofeyev, Scientific director, Prof S. I. Sherman), Problemy Gematologii i Perelivaniya Krovi, Vol 1, No 5, Sep/Oct 56 p 57 ✓

A total of 400 blood donors were subjected to tests for determining capillary resistance by applying negative pressure under a glass jar, and then counting the number of petechiae. Skin capillary resistance proved to be decreased in 11 of them but in only one patient was the thrombocyte count low (90,000).

Sum 1258

UDINTSEV, G.N.; ANAN'INA, Z.N.; ANDREYEVA, A.G.; BLANK, V.B.; GAYLAN, Ya.I.;
YEGOR'KOVA, A.S.; ZUBZHITSKIY, Yu.N.; IL'INA, N.D.; KAMRAZ, I.V.;
KARRO, L.M.; MIROYEVSKAYA, Z.Ye.; NECHAYEVA, Ye.A.; PARNOV, B.S.

Influenza in 1957 from data of the hospital therapeutic clinic of
the Leningrad Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene. Sov.med. 23
no.10:67-70 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz gosptal'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zaveduyushchiy - chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. G.N. Udintsev) Leningradskogo sanitarno-
gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(INFLUENZA statistics)

KARRO, V., inzhener.

Dwellings with brick walls and large panel interior structural elements.
Bnul.stroi.tekh. 10 no.13:8-10 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Gorstroyproyekta. (Buildings, Prefabricated)

L 54587-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5009810

EWI(d)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) P4-4 65

UN/0000/64/001/000/0146/0152

AUTHOR: Bormotina, T. S. (Moscow); Isayev, D. V. (Moscow);
Karro, V. A. (Moscow)

22

19

TITLE: Contactless logical elements and experience with their industrial use

0+1

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu kontrolyu i metodam elektricheskikh izmereniy. 4th, Novosibirsk, 1962. Avtomaticheskii kontrol' i metody elektricheskikh izmereniy; trudy konferentsii, t. 1: Metody elektricheskikh izmereniy. Tsifrovyye izmeritel'nyye pribory. Elementy izmeritel'nykh sistem (Automatic control and electrical measuring techniques; transactions of the conference, v. 1: Electrical measuring techniques. Digital measuring instruments. Elements of measurement systems). Novosibirsk, Redizdat Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1964, 146-152

TOPIC TAGS: logical element, contactless logical element

ABSTRACT: The development of standard-design, potential-type transistor and ferrite-transistor logical elements is reported. The elements are designed for +15 +50C ambient temperature; they can be combined to realize AND, OR, NOT,

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L 54587-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5009810

and inversion functions. Diodes introduced between the potential elements isolate them from each other. Input current, 3.3 ma; open-transistor current, 24 ma; switching time, 4 μ sec. The ferrite-transistor element is designed for 6 recordings or 15 readings in other elements. Ge transistor output units also developed can control 96 w at a supply voltage of 24 v and 192 w at 48 v, with an efficiency of 97-99%. The ferrite-transistor elements were used in an automatic control system developed for a Duo-800 hot-rolling mill; no malfunction attributable to noise was recorded during the entire period (from Jan 61) of testing and trial operation of the control system. The potential transistor elements were used in an automatic precise-stopping system for a Quarto-2800 reversing cold-rolling mill. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tsvetmetavtomatika (Nonferrous Metal Automation Design Bureau)

SUBMITTED: 25Sep64

NO REF SOV: 004

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: DP

Card 2/2

IKONNIKOV, A.V., arkhitekt; KELLER, G.V., arkhitekt; KARRO, V.M., inzh.

New series of standard plans for large-element apartment houses.
Bul. tekhn. inform. 4 no. 5:3-6 My '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Apartment houses)

KABRO, V.M., inzh.

New standard plans for Berezniki-type houses. Trudy NIIZHB
no.8:172 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo proyektnogo
instituta Gorstroyproyekt.
(Precast concrete construction)

KARRO, V.M.; IKONNIKOV, A.V.; KELLER, G.V.; ZHURAVSKIY, N.A., red. izd-va;
PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Apartment houses with non-bearing exterior walls] Zhilye doma s nesushchimi naruzhnymi stenami. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 154 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Apartment houses)

KARRO, V.M., inzh.

Economic expediency of certain methods of reducing heat losses in
apartment houses. Izv.ASiA 4 no.1:114-117 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Apartment houses—Heating and ventilation)

IVANOV, V.F., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof. [deceased]; ONUPRIYEV, N.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ROT, A.V., kand. arkh. dots.; GRIGOR'YEVA, A.M., arkh.; ZAKHAR'YEVSKAYA, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZEL'TEN, L.V., kand. arkh.; KRASKOY, V.A., arkh.; KUNTSMAN, M.S., kand. arkh. dots.; LOKHANOV, G.I., arkh.; NIKOLAYEV, A.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; OSIPOV, Ye.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SAKHNOVSKIY, K.V., doktor tekhn. nauk prof.; TRULL', V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KARRQ V.M., inzh., nauchn. red.; MARGOLIN, A.G., inzh., nauchn. red.

[Elements of buildings and structures] Konstruktsii zdani i sooruzhenii. Leningrad, Stroiiziat, 1965. 487 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

KARRO-MYULLERKHOF, A.

On shortening statistical reports. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 4 no.5:29 '54.
(MLRA 7:9)

1. Glavnyy bukhgalter Shadrinskogo gorzhilupravleniya.
(Shadrinsk--Municipal services---Accounting) (Municipal services--Accounting--Shadrinsk)

VOLKOVA, A.Ya.; KARRYEV, A., nauchn. red.

[Mineral resources of Turkmenistan; natural building materials. A bibliography of the literature] Poleznye iskopaemye Turkmenskoi SSR; estestvennye stroitel'nye materialy. Bibliograficheskii ukazatel' literatury. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaia gos. respubl. biblioteka, 1964. 144 p. (MIRA 18:9)

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; KARRYEV, Ch.S.

Self-purification of Romashkino diesel fuel by hydrogenation.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.7:75-80 '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
im. akad. I.M. Gubkina.
(Diesel fuels) (Hydrogenation)

158102

2391
S/165/60/000/002/007/008
A104/A129

AUTHORS: Panchenkov, G.M., Karryyev, Ch.S., and Al'tshuler, S.V.
TITLE: Polymerization of propylene by aluminosilicate catalyst of
50% Al_2O_3 and 50% SiO_2
PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-
tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 2,
1960, 109-112

TEXT: The authors describe results obtained at polymerization of
propylene by an aluminosilicate ball catalyst of 50% Al_2O_3 + 50% SiO_2 .
Laboratory equipment and test methods were described in Refs. 14 and 15,
Panchenkov, G.M., Vestnik MGU, 1946, no.2, and Izvestiya AN TSSR, 1960, no.2.
The polymerization was investigated at 180, 200 and 220°C, atmospheric
pressure and a volumetric gas supply rate of 20-80 hours⁻¹. The amount of
catalyst was 50 m³ for all tests. All tests were accompanied by increased
temperatures due to the exothermic nature of the polymerization reaction.
After tests the polymer was distilled into dimeric, trimeric and tetrameric
fractions. Residues evaporating at temperatures above 220°C, higher poly-

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S/165/60/000/003/001/009
A104/A129

AUTHORS: Panchenkov, G. M.; Karrryev, Ch. S., Al'tshuler, S. V.

TITLE: Thermodynamic conditions of the polymerization of propylene into low-molecular compounds

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1960, 26 - 32

TEXT: The article describes the methods and gives the results of calculations in respect of equilibrium constants and equilibrium yields of the polymerization reaction of propylene into low-molecular compounds at various temperatures and pressures. Being a successive reaction the polymerization can be expressed as $2A_1 \rightleftharpoons A_2 + A_1$, $A_2 + A_1 \rightleftharpoons A_3$, $A_3 + A_1 \rightleftharpoons A_4$ etc., where A_1 , A_2 , A_3 , A_4 represent the respective quantities of monomer, dimer, trimer and tetramer moles. The approximate value of the isobaric potential ΔZ_T is determined by

$$\Delta Z_T = \Delta H_{298} - T \cdot \Delta S_{298} \quad (1)$$

In standard state, i.e. ΔZ^0 , the isobaric potential is linked with the equilibrium constant K_{eq} by

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$$\ln K_{eq} = - \frac{\Delta Z^0}{RT} \quad (2)$$

Substitution of Equation (1) in Equation (2) produces

$$\lg K_{eq} = - \frac{\Delta H_{298}}{2.3 \cdot R \cdot T} + \frac{\Delta S_{298}}{2.3 \cdot R} \quad (3)$$

The dimer equilibrium yield or the degree of conversion of the initial propylene can be determined with the help of given T - P. At the equilibrium moment of the dimerization reaction $2A_1 \rightleftharpoons A_2$, the quantity of A_1 and A_2 moles is proportional to $2 \cdot (1-x)$ and x , i.e.

$$K_{eq} = \frac{x(2-x)}{4 \cdot P \cdot (1-x)^2} \quad (4)$$

which shows, that conversion depth x is linked to its specific pressure equilibrium constant product

$$A = K_{eq} \cdot P \quad (5)$$

and can easily be determined based on dependency x on value $A = K_{eq} \cdot P$ of reaction $2 B \rightleftharpoons A$. Knowledge of the isobaric potential and equilibrium constant reveals merely

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S/165/60/000/003/001/009

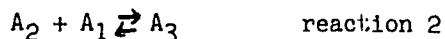
A104/A129

Thermodynamic conditions of the polymerization of...

the principal possibilities of the process which might, under adverse circumstances, progress at extremely low speed. Higher temperatures and the use of catalysts are inevitable for the acceleration of the process. Approximate estimation of the trimer and tetramer reaction can be obtained by the monotype reaction method described by A. V. Kireyev, [Ref. 2: Kurs fizicheskoy khimii (Course of Physical Chemistry), Goskhimizdat 1955] according to

$$\lg K_{eq,2} = \lg K_{eq,1} + \frac{\Delta H_1^0 - H_2^0}{2.3 \cdot R \cdot T} \quad (6)$$

which enables the determination of the equilibrium constant of reaction 2 to be made if the equilibrium constant of reaction 1 and heat content variations of both reactions are known. There are two monotype reactions:



Reaction 1 shows the dimerization reaction. Determination of the thermal effect is based on the temperature necessary for the formation of the final product. The formation temperature of organic compounds in an ideal gaseous state can be established.

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lished on the basis of typical numbers and the addition of corrections in respect of various groups as per molecule of the compound. Equilibrium yield values of trimer (or tetramer) reaction $A + B \rightleftharpoons C$ is determined as

$$K_{eq} = \frac{x(2-x)}{P \cdot (1-x)^2}; \quad A = K_{eq} \cdot P \quad (7)$$

i.e., the equilibrium moment of the quantity of moles in the derived substance C is proportional to x and that of A and B to 1 - x; total quantity is 2 - x. The theoretical yield of trimers and tetramers is determined according to auxiliary quantity values. Resulting values of equivalent constants and equivalent yields of trimer and tetramer reactions reveal that the polymerization of propylene produces satisfactory yields of: dimers at 250 - 300°C; trimers at 200 - 220°C; tetramers at 150 - 180°C. There are 6 tables, 1 figure and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlenosti im. Gubkina (Moscow Institute of Petrochemical and Gas Industry im. Gubkin)

SUBMITTED: December 24, 1960

Card 4/4

S/165/60/000/003/002/009
A104/A129

AUTHORS: Karryyev, Ch. S.; Panchenkov, G. M., Al'tshuler, S. V.

TITLE: Kinetics of the polymerization of propylene by aluminum silicate and oxide catalysts

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1960, 33 - 37

TEXT: This paper was read at the All-Union Conference on Organic Catalysis convened on November 16 - 20, 1959, in Moscow, and deals with results of investigations of the polymerization of propylene by aluminum silicate and oxide catalysts, carried out in view of its importance in petroleum processing and in petrochemical industry. Tests were performed at atmospheric pressure, temperature ranges from 100 - 300°C and a volumetric velocity of gas supply of 20 - 400 per hour⁻¹. The following catalysts were subjected to investigation: aluminum silicate with varying content of oxidizing components; aluminum silicate with nickelous and chromic oxides; molybdenum oxide and nickel-molybdenum oxide based on alumina. Tests were carried out in an installation consisting of a furnace for obtaining propylene by dehydration of pure isopropyl alcohol over active alumina at 350°C, and a special

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Kinetics of the polymerization of...

polymerization device. The gas supply was measured by a rheometer and the consumption by a ГС5-400 (GSB-400) gas meter. Before entering the reactor the gas was dried by calcium chloride. All tests were accompanied by an increase in temperature caused by the exothermic nature of the process. Before and after each test the installation was blown through with nitrogen and the original activity of the catalyst was restored by air scavenging at 500°C. After stabilization the polymeride was distilled into dimeric (125°C), trimeric (125 - 170°C) and tetrameric (170 - 220°C) fractions whereas the residue obtained over 220°C and the condensation products comprised the fraction of "higher polymers". Then the following features were determined: density, content of hydrogen, and the content of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons for the initial gas, and the density, refraction coefficient, molecular weight and bromide content for the polymeride fractions. The most advantageous temperature for aluminum silicate catalysts is 200°C. At this temperature and a gas supply rate of 20 - 50 per hour⁻¹ a maximum depth of propylene conversion was reached (45 - 55%). The respective yields of polymeride fractions were as follows: dimer 23 - 24%; trimer 9 - 11%; tetramer 9 - 12%. Temperatures over 220°C and a gas supply rate exceeding 60 per hour⁻¹ decrease the conversion depth and the polymeride shows a higher content of dimer fractions and a lower content of trimer

Card 2/5

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A104/A129

Kinetics of the polymerization of...

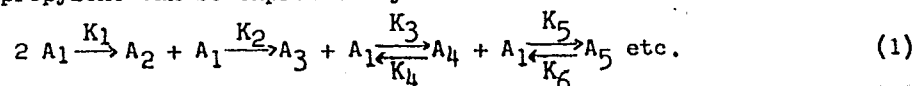
and tetramer fractions. Investigation into the polymerization capacity of aluminum silicates with varying content of oxidizing components carried out at 200°C and at a gas supply rate of 20 - 50 per hour⁻¹ revealed the superiority of catalysts containing 10 - 15% alumina. They showed a maximum conversion depth (55%) and highest yields of dimeric, trimeric and tetrameric fractions, i.e., 24, 10 and 12%, respectively. Increase in the alumina content over 20% leads to a decrease of conversion depth, reducing the yield of dimeric, and increasing the yield of trimeric and tetrameric fractions. Tested separately, neither pure alumina nor silica revealed any catalyzing ability under described conditions. Results of tests on the polymerization of propylene by aluminum silicate catalyst consisting of 50% Al₂O₃ + 50% SiO₂ at 180, 200 and 220°C, atmospheric pressure and at a gas supply rate of 20 - 60 per hour⁻¹ published by G. M. Panchenkov (Ref. 13; Izvestiya AN TSSR, no. 2, 1960) showed that a maximum conversion depth (35 - 37%) and highest yields of dimeric (10 - 11%), trimeric (8 - 9%) and tetrameric (9 - 10%) fractions were observed at 200°C and at a gas supply of 20 - 30 per hour⁻¹. The dimeric fraction was subjected to a spectral analysis and showed a content of cis-hexene-2, trans-4 methyl pentene-2 and cis-4 methyl pentene-2. The presence of trans-hexene-2 and other hydrocarbons was presumed but could not be conclusively established. In accordance with thermodynamic calculations and obtained results, the polymerization

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of propylene can be expressed by



where A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5 - is the respective quantity of monomer, dimer, trimer, tetramer and higher polymer moles. According to the method developed by G. M. Panchenkov [Ref. 15: ЖФХ (ZhFKh), no. 2 and 3, 1952] all investigated reactions can be expressed in a system of differential equations of the kinetic process. The dimerization rate constant is determined by a differential equation. The estimated values of the respective apparent rate constants in respect of the dimerization reaction of propylene $\frac{K^*}{C}$ at 180, 200 and 220°C on aluminum silicate catalyst of 50% Al_2O_3 + 50% SiO_2 are as follows:

$$180^\circ C \quad \frac{K^*}{C} = 2.2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mole/sec}$$

$$200^\circ C \quad \frac{K^*}{C} = 111 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mole/sec}$$

$$220^\circ C \quad \frac{K^*}{C} = 255 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mole/sec}$$

Card 4/5

S/152/60/000/005/001/002
B001/B054

AUTHORS: Karryyev, Ch. S. and Pan'henkov, G. M.

TITLE: Polymerization of Propylene by Alumsilicate Catalysts of
Different Compositions

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz,
Vol. 1960, No. 5, pp. 87-91

TEXT: In earlier papers (Refs. 14, 15) dealing with the polymerization of propylene by alumsilicate catalysts in a cracking procedure under atmospheric pressure, in a temperature range of 100-300°C. and at gas addition rates between 2.0 and 20.0 liters per hour, the authors had found that the optimum temperature at low gas addition rates (2.0-8.0 liters per hour) was 200°C. In the present paper, they describe the results of propylene polymerization by the above catalysts of different compositions to find the best ratio between the aluminum- and silicon oxides in the catalysts under the above optimum conditions (for further details, see Ref. 14). The individual alumsilicate catalysts were

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Polymerization of Propylene by
Alumosilicate Catalysts of Different
Compositions

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B001/B054

prepared by the method of G. M. Panchenkov and K. V. Topchiyeva (Ref. 16) which is based on a separate precipitation of the aluminum- and silicon hydroxides, and their subsequent mixing. The polymerization of propylene at 200°C, under atmospheric pressure, and at a gas addition rate between 2.0 and 8.0 liters per hour, was conducted by catalysts of the following compositions:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) 0 % Al_2O_3 + 100 % SiO_2 | 4) 30 % Al_2O_3 + 70 % SiO_2 |
| 2) 5 % Al_2O_3 + 95 % SiO_2 | 5) 50 % Al_2O_3 + 50 % SiO_2 |
| 3) 10 % Al_2O_3 + 90 % SiO_2 | 6) 100 % Al_2O_3 + 0 % SiO_2 |

Under these conditions, the catalysts of type 1 and 6 (silica gel and aluminum oxide) gave no propylene polymerization (even at temperatures of 170° and 150°C), which confirms the results of Refs. 13, 16, 17, 18, according to which only chemically bound aluminum- and silicon oxides show a catalytic activity in various reactions. The other types

Card 2/3

87160

S/152/60/000/011/001/005
B024/B076

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AUTHORS: Panchenkov, G. M., Karryyev, Ch. S.

TITLE: Polymerization of Propylene on a Mixed Nickel Oxide
Molybdenum Catalyst on an Aluminum Oxide Carrier

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gas,
1960, No. 11, pp. 71-74

TEXT: The authors report on their tests concerning polymerization of propylene on a molybdenum oxide and a mixed nickel oxide molybdenum catalyst, respectively. It was ascertained that neither pure aluminum oxide nor a molybdenum oxide catalyst on an aluminum oxide carrier effects a polymerization of propylene, so that mixed catalysts, i.e., with addition of nickel, cobalt, copper oxides, etc. are widely used. Relevant tests made by the authors at 140 - 200°C showed that the optimum conditions for a polymerization of propylene on a mixed nickel oxide molybdenum catalyst on an aluminum oxide carrier under atmospheric pressure are a temperature of 160°C and a moderate (15-20 h⁻¹) rate of gas supply. These test results are graphically shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. An increase of temperature and supply rate results in a decrease of the yield of polymerizate fractions.
Card 1/2

30999
S/081/62/000/010/012/085
B168/B180

11806/
AUTHORS:

Panchenkov, G. M., Karryyev, Ch. S., Hsia Tze-chih

TITLE:

Polymerization of the propane-propylene fraction in the presence of an aluminosilicate catalyst with chromic oxide added

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1962, 598, abstract 10P20 (Izv. AN TurkmSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. n., no. 3, 1961, 97 - 104)

TEXT: The process of polymerization of the propane-propylene fraction was investigated at atmospheric pressure, a temperature of 150 - 210°C and with gas supplied at a weight flow of 0.1 - 0.4 hr⁻¹ in the presence of an aluminosilicate catalyst with Cr₂O₃ added. It was found that an addition of 0.05% Cr₂O₃ to the catalyst will increase the yield of the polymer by 25 - 30% (calculated on the basis of pure propylene). The maximum yield of polymer (85.7% on the basis of pure propylene) and also of the trimeric fraction, occurs at 190°C. If the temperature is raised to 210°C the

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KARRYEV, Ch.S.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.

Polymerization of propylene over various aluminosilicate catalysts. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.5:87-91 '60.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.
(Propene)
(Aluminosilicates)

KARRYEV, N. A.

231T97

USSR/Physics - Infrared

11 May 52

"Light Absorption by Cuprous Oxide Crystal in Infrared and Visible Part of the Spectrum," Ye. F. Gross, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, N. A. Karryev, Leningrad Phys-Tech Inst, Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 84, No 2, pp 261-264

Authors systematically investigate absorption spectra of semiconducting crystals. Authors state that Zhuze and Ryvkin (cf. "Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" 20, 152, 1950) ascribed Cu₂O

231T97

photocond to impurity mechanism. Max absorption in infrared is found at 8.9μ and 12.6μ and is explained by electron transitions. Acknowledge the interest and discussions of A. F. Ioife and the assistance and cooperation of V. P. Zhuze. Submitted 13 Mar 52.

231T97

USSR/Physics - Exciton Spectrum 21 May 52

"Optical Spectrum of the Exciton," Ye. F. Gross,
Contr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, N. A. Karyyev, Lenin-
grad Phys-Tech Inst, Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXIV, No 3, pp 471-474

In a previous work ("Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXIV,
No 2, 1952) the authors described the phenomena
observed by them during absorption of light in
Cu₂O crystal in the infrared and visible part of
the spectrum. In this work they describe further
investigations on light in Cu₂O crystal for the
case of the visible part of the spectrum. The

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Results of these investigations were reported
19 Sep 51 at the Phys-Tech Inst, Acad Sci USSR,
in Leningrad, and on 12 Dec 51 at the Phys Inst,
Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, at Kiev. References: Ye.
I. Frenkel', 1936; V. P. Zhurze and S. M. Ryklin;
I. M. Dykman and S. I. Pekar. Submitted 17 Mar 52

KARYYEV, N. A.

225781

KARRYEV, N. A.

KARRYEV, N. A. - "Investigation fo the absorption spectra of semi-conductors".
Moscow 1955. Moscow State Pedagogical Inst imeni V. I. Lenin.
(Dissertation for degree of Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 46, 12 November 1955. Moscow

KARRYEV, N.A.

66348

SOV/81-59-19-67155

24.3400

Translation from: Referativnyi zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 19, p 35 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Karryev, N.A.

TITLE: The Investigation of Absorption Spectra of Crystals of Cuprous Oxide and Cadmium Sulfide

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-ta im. A.I. Gertsena, 1958, Vol 148, pp 181 - 189

ABSTRACT: The absorption of light in a Cu_2O crystal has been investigated starting from the infrared part of the spectrum to its shortwavelength part. In the infrared region two bands with maxima at 8.9 and 12.6 μ have been detected. At cooling the infrared absorption bands shift to the shortwavelength region. Light absorption at the longwavelength edge of the principal absorption (6,300 A) has a step-like character; the boundaries of the step-like absorption are located at the wavelengths of 6,484, 6,371, 6,284 and 6,040 A. At cooling the absorption spectrum is also shifted to the shortwavelength region. A hydrogen-like series of narrow absorption lines has been found, connected with the formation of excitons. It is supposed that the infrared absorption bands as well

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66348

SOV/81-59-19-67155

The Investigation of Absorption Spectra of Crystals of Cuprous Oxide and Cadmium Sulfide

as the step-like absorption are caused by electron transitions connected with local admixture levels. The absorption spectrum of cadmium sulfide single crystals at the cooling of the crystal is shifted to the shortwavelength region; at the longwavelength edge two narrow lines are observed; at -200°C a step-like absorption between 4,900 and 4,870 Å is observed. The line absorption strongly depends on the orientation of the single crystal relative to the passing light beam. It is supposed that the exciton absorption at the edge of the main band is common to all crystals.

Yu. Leonov

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Card 2/2

KARRYEV, O. M.

KARRYEV, O. M. - "Specialized Medical Aid for the Farm Population
of the RSFSR." Sub 8 Sep 52, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

KARRYEV, O.M.

Study of the possibility of curing bronchial asthma and diabetes in the climatic conditions of the Turkmen S.S.E. Izv.AN Turk.SSR no.1: 90-93 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Turkmenskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut imeni I.V. Stalina.

(TURKEMENISTAN--ASTHMA) (TURKEMENISTAN--DIABETES)

Karryyev, O.M.

KARRYEV, O.M.; MAMEDOV, S.M.

Epidemiology of Pappataci fever in Turkmenistan. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.
i immun., supplement for 1956:33 '57 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny
Turkmenskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TURKMENISTAN--PAPPATACI FEVER)

KARBYEV O M

Physicians in the Turkmen Socialist Soviet Republic. Sov.zdrav.
16 no.4:14-19 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy organizatsii zdravookhraneniya
Turkmenskogo meditsinskogo instituta (Ashkhabad)
(PHYSICIANS, statistics,
in Russia (Rus))

KARRYEV, O.M.; VAGIN, V.I.

Results of ten-day campaigns of directors of the district agencies of the public health system. Zdrav. Turk. 2 no.4:40-43 J1-Ag '58.

(MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya (zav. dots. O.M. Karryev Turkenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V. Stalina. (TURKMENISTAN--PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL)

KARRYEV, O.M., dots.

Reorganization of the rural district public health service in the
Turkmen S.S.R. Sov.zdrav. 17 no.3:50-54 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya (zav.-dots. O.M.
Karrryev) Turkmenaskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PUBLIC HEALTH
in Russia in rural cond. (Rus)

KARRYEV, O.M., dotsent (Ashkhabad)

Specialization and postgraduate training of physicians in the
Turkmen S.S.R. Sov.zdrav. 19 no. 7:7-10 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii med'tsiny
(zav. - dotsent O.M. Karryyev) Turkmenskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(~~TURKMENISTAN--MEDICINE--STUDY AND TEACHING~~)

KARRYEV, O.M., dotsent

Study on the health of the population of Ashkhabad. Zdrav. Ros.
Feder. 5 no.12:15-18 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny
(zav. ... dotsent O.M.Karryyev) Turknenskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ASHKHAHAD...PUBLIC HEALTH)

KARRYEV, O.M., dotsent

Conference in honor of P.I. Kurkin.. Gig. i san. 26 no.9:91-92
S '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya Turkmenskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(KURKIN, PETR IVANOVICH, 1858-1934)

KARRYEV, O.M., dotsent (Ashkhabad)

Incidence among the population of Ashkhabad of diseases due principally to bodily cooling. Sov.zdrav. 21 no.10:47-52 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya (zav. - dotsent O.M.Karryev) Turkmenskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ASHKHABAD--DISEASES--REPORTING)

KARS, K.

"Industrial water for purification of the gas of smelteries." p 146
(Gospodarka Wodna, Vol 13 No 4 Apr 53 Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 2 No 9 Library of Congress Sept ⁵³~~52~~ Uncl

KARSA, B.

B. Karas
Theory of electrical measurements Vol.
Általános mérési elmélet
Budapest, 1954, Nehézip. Kiadó, 181 p., 14 17.

57

KARSA, B

1300. TESTING OF THE TEMPERATURE RISE OF
1-PHASE INDUCTION MOTORS WITH DUMMY LOAD.

B. Karsa.
Elektronika, Vol. 49, No. 10, 298-301 (Oct., 1955). In
Hungarian.

EE Certain aspects are discussed of testing two identical in-
duction motors which are coupled both electrically and me-
chanically in such a way that the mechanical coupling forces
one motor to run above synchronous speed, i.e. acting as a
generator with a negative slip, and the other motor to run
below synchronous speed, i.e. with a positive slip. Test
results obtained with two 150/120 V 3.8 kW 3-ph. motors are
discussed. L. Csuros

EST 8/8

Karsa, B.

Some questions of induction-type meters.

P. 203, PERIODICA POLYTECHNICA. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING) Vol. 1, no. 2, 1957
in English, Budapest, Hungary

SC: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 3
March 1958

KARSA, Bela, E.F. (Budapest , XI., Budafoki ut 8.)

Some questions on reactive power and reactive consumption. Periodica
polytechn electr 3 no.3:233-246 '59. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Chair for Electrical Machines and Measurements, Polytechnical
University Budapest.
(Electric power)

KAESADANOV, N.N.

~~Shelterbelt afforestation on collective farms served by the Petrovskoye Machine-Tractor Station. Zemledelie 6 no.2:61-62 '58.~~

(MIRA 11:3)

(Petrovskoye District (Stavropol Territory)--Afforestation)

KARSAI, F.

COUNTRY : HUNGARY R
 CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. General Problems
 ABST. NO. : 50683, No. 50683
 AUTHOR : Karsai, F.
 INST. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences
 TITLE : Studies on the Diagnosis of Liver Diseases in Horses
 REF. NO. : Acta veterin. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 7, No 2, 221-237
 ABSTRACT : For an early diagnosis of liver diseases in horses a good result was obtained by the use of a bromsulphalein (B) test which was found to be specific, sensitive and easy to perform. A 5% solution of B was injected intravenously in a dose of 5 mg. per kg. Blood was taken after 40 min. Following an hour of sedimentation the serum was centrifuged, and with the aid of a photometer the content of B in it was determined. In animals affected with liver disease, the content of B was

Card: 1/3

COUNTRY : HUNGARY R
 CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. General Problems
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.13, 1958, No. 59686
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : 0.5 to 21%, and in healthy ones as well as in
 cont'd. : those affected with other diseases the reaction
 was always negative. This test detects sick ani-
 mals long before the clinical symptoms become ap-
 parent in them. It is recommended to perform it
 alongside with the determination of bilirubin in
 the blood and an examination of the urine for ami-
 no acids, and to compare the results obtained with
 clinical findings. When performing the B test no

Card: 2/3

R - 6

KEMENES, F.; BOKORI, J.; KARSAL, F.; SURJAN, J.

Leptospira canicola-induced abortion in swine in Hungary.
Acta veter Hung 12 no. 3:235-248 '62.

1. Institute of Epizootiology (Director: Prof. R. Manninger)
and Clinic of Internal Diseases (Director: Prof. J. Mocry)
of the Veterinary College and "Phylaxia" State Serum
Institute (Director: J. Molnar), Budapest.

HUNGARY

FELLMER, F., KARSZAI, F.: University of Veterinary Sciences, Department of Surgery and Ophthalmology, and Clinic (chairman: KOVACS, A., B., prof.), and Department of Internal Medicine and Clinic (chairman: HORVATH, Z., prof.) (Allatorvostudományi Egyetem, Sebészeti és Szemészeti Tanszék és Klinika, és Belgyógyászati Tanszék és Klinika), Budapest.

"The Occurrence of Inherited Dysplasia of the Hip Joint in Dogs, in Hungary."

Budapest, Acta Veterinaria Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XVI, No 3, 1966, pages 309-319.

Abstract: [German article, authors' German summary] Inherited dysplasia of the hip joint was diagnosed in imported German shepherds. The dominant inheritance of the disease could be established in an additional 6 cases involving offspring of the first and second generations. The disease was observed later on in additional 12 dogs, including imported ones and their offspring. The experiences with the disease are described by the authors and its distribution in Hungary is discussed. Dysplasia of the hip joint is not yet widespread in Hungary; therefore, it seems to be advisable to take adequate measures to stop the further importation of the disorder as well as its propagation. 3 East German, 17 Western references. [Manuscript received 6 Jan 66.]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720910012-9
S/35/62/009/008/053/000
AC01/A101

AUTHORS: Horváth, Kálmán, Karsai, Ferenc

TITLE: New methods in geodesy. Part 2. Geodetic application of infrared rays

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 8, 1962, 6, abstract 8049 ("Természettud. közlöny", 1961, v. 5, no. 11, 505 - 508, Hungarian)

TEXT: The beginning see in RZhAstr, 1962 3042. Information is given on the nature of infrared rays and their application to ground and aerial photo-survey. The schematic design and application field of the electronic eye (see RZhAstr, 1960, no. 7, 7132) are considered. It is mentioned that the accuracy of sighting a target by means of the modern photoelectric device is 0"23. ✓

F. Sh.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

HUNGARY

KEMENES, F., BOKORI, J., KARSAI, F., SURJAN, J.; Institute of Epizootiology (Director: MANKINGER, R., professor) and Clinic of Internal Diseases (Director: MOCSI, J., professor) of the Veterinary College and "Phylaxia" State Serum Institute (Director: MOLNAR, J.) [Hungarian version not given], Budapest.

"Leptospira Canicola-Induced Abortion in Swine in Hungary."

Budapest, Acta Veterinaria Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 12, No 3, 1962, pp 235-248.

Abstract: [English article; Authors' English summary] Abortions in a group of sows in advanced stages of pregnancy on a collective farm were found to have been caused by *Leptospira canicola*. Levaditi's method revealed the presence of these pathogenic agents in the fetal organs. It was also isolated from the urine of one of the aborting sows. Epizootiological and extensive serological evidence showed the farm to be exclusively infected with *L. canicola*. The finding seems to bear out the authors' inference from experi-

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HUNGARY

FELLNER, Ferenc, Dr, KARSAI, Ferenc, Dr; Veterinary Medical University, Department of Surgery and Ophthalmology and Clinic (chairman: B., KOVACS, Medicine and Clinic (chairman: HORVATH, Zoltan, Dr, professor, cand. of vet. sci.) (Allatorvostudományi Egyetem, Sebészeti és Szemeszeti Tanszék és Klinika, és Belgyógyászati Tanszék és Klinika).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720910012-9

"The Diagnosis of Hereditary Hip-Joint Dysplasia in the Dog, in Hungary."

Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol 21, No 3, Mar 66, pages 116-119.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Hereditary hip-joint dysplasia was diagnosed in imported German shepherd dogs. The dominant inheritance of the anomaly is confirmed by the fact that 6 additional cases were observed in the F₁ and F₂ generation of the diseased animal. The disease was also diagnosed in 12 additional animals, imported from the West, and in their offspring. The affected animals are trudging, prefer lying down and will raise themselves with difficulty. Advanced cases are easily recognized by X-ray because of the insufficient development of the acetabulum, the flat femoral head and its subluxated position as well as by the developing periartritic exostoses. The anomaly is not widespread as yet in Hungary, but adequate measures are called for to prevent the further introduction or production of defective animals. 1 East German and about 22 Western references.

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HORVATH, Kalman, egyetemi adjunktus; KARSAI, Ferenc, egyetemi tanársogod
(Budapest)

Newer geodetic processes. Pt.1. Term tud kozl 5 no.9:408-411 S '61.

HORVATH, Z.; KARSAI, F.; PAPP, L.

Studies on the iron concentration and iron-binding capacity of the pigs' blood plasma. Acta veter Hung 14 no. 2:179-195 '64.

1. Department and Clinic of Medicine, University of Veterinary Sciences, Budapest. 2. Head, Department and Clinic of Medicine, University of Veterinary Sciences, Budapest (for Horvath).

HORVATH, Zoltan, dr., az állatorvostudományok kandidátusa, egyetemi
docens; KARSAI, Ferenc, dr., az állatorvostudományok kandidátusa

Studies on the iron content and iron binding capacity of the
blood plasma of swine. Magyar állatorv. lap 19 no.1:19-22 Jan '64.

1. From the Chair of Internal Medicine and Clinic (Head:
Dr. Zoltan Horvath), University of Veterinary Medicine, Budapest.

KARSAI, I.

Some notes on dimensioning of shafts with keyholes. Acta techn Hung 35/36:
346-351 '61

1. Technical University, Budapest.

KARSAI, Istvan

After the 20th Congress of Trade Unions; activity of a workshop committee in the Csepel Paper Factory. Munka 13 no.11:26-27 N '63.

1. Magyar Papirgyarto es Feldolgozo Vallalat muhelybizottsagi titkara.

KARSAI, Jozsaf

On the bonus system of transportation enterprises. Kozleked kozl
19 no.15:239-241 14 Ap '63.

KARSAI, K.

43. A direct method for determining the dimensions of potential transformers. K. Karasai. *Elektrotechnik*, Vol. 61, 1938, No. 1-2, pp. 11-16, 3 figs., 2 tabs. 2

A ratio of stray reactance to resistance (r) axial which reduces the phase angle error of the potential transformer to a minimum depending on the electromagnetic properties of the iron and on the load power factor. The resistance of the potential transformer designed for a given load, voltage and error can be calculated on the basis of this value. Another formula gives the dimensions of the winding pertaining to the ratio $X_s/R' = \gamma$. After deriving the theoretical relationships, certain steps of the method elaborated for designing potential transformers are summarized. The application of the method is illustrated by a numerical example.

JW
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KARSAI, K.

Errors and dimensioning of voltage transformers. In German. p. 119.

PERIODICA POLYTECHNICA. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. (Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 3, no. 2, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI, LC. Vol. 8, no. 12, Dec. 1959.

Uncl.

KARSAI, Karoly; SZITA, Istvan

Model experiments for the determination of the heat transfer coefficient of radially notched turbo-rotor coil ends. Elektrotechnika 52 no.3:93-96 '59.

KARSAI, Karoly; RAJKI, Imre

Temperature distribution measurement of the enclosed asynchronous motors. Elektrotechnika 54 no.5:233-238 My '61.

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Villamos Gepek és Mérések Tanszéke. 2. "Elektrotechnika" szerkesztője (for Karsai).

KARSAI, Karoly

Disk coils with increased series capacity. Elektrotechnika
55 no.4:146-151 Ap '62.

1. Klement Gottwald Villamossagi Gyar, es "Elektrotechnika"
szerkesztoje.

KARSAI, Karoly

Transformer winding in case of its inhomogeneous last section.
Elektrotechnika 55 no.12:538-541 D '62. .

1. Klement Gottwald Villamossagi Gyar; Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Villamosgepek Tanszeke,es "Elektrotechnika" szerkesztoje.

KARSAI, Karoly

"Technical formulas" by C.P. Berger. Reviewed by Karoly Karsai.
Elektrotechnika 55 no.12:576 D '62.

1. Klement Gottwald Villamossagi Gyar; Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem
Villamosgepek Tanszeke, es "Elektrotechnika" szerkesztoje.